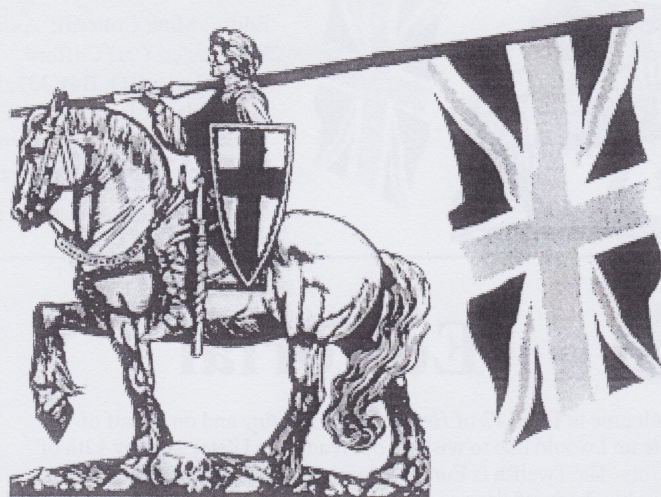


Heritage and Destiny



£2.00 / \$3.00 Issue 12

The Radical Voice of British Nationalism

Summer 2003

America - The Ulster-Scots Connection

It is commonly known that it was the British; English, Scots, Welsh, Irish and Scotch-Irish, who contributed the most to the building of the American Nation. However, when you take a closer look at many of the people involved who helped build up this once great nation, especially in the South, you will find that one group - the Scotch-Irish or Ulster-Scots as they are known in Northern Ireland - are heavily over represented.

The Ulster-Scots started migrating to America in mass around 1717, but some left Ulster for America years earlier. The reason for this mass migration to the New World was partly due to discrimination by the Government against Presbyterians and partly because of the drought of the 'teen years' of the 18th Century, which ruined crops including flax, so that farmers weavers and townsfolk suffered alike.

Soon the Ulster-Scots folk were settling in New York State, where they founded the Orange and Ulster counties. They soon moved into Pennsylvania, up to New Hampshire and down into Maryland, the valley of Virginia and onto America's eastern seaboard. The immigrants from Ulster moved in a generally westerly direction, with some stopping off to settle in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and the Carolinas, others heading into Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Missouri. Their sons and daughters heeding the call to settle Texas, Mississippi and Alabama in the south, or Kansas or Oklahoma in the west.

The extent of the Ulster-Scots settlements can be seen by the place names in America. There are eighteen towns named after Belfast, sixteen Tyrone, nine Antrim and seven Derrys. There is also a Colraine in Massachusetts, a Stewartstown in New Hampshire and a Pomeroy in Washington, Iowa and Ohio states. There is a Hillsborough in New Hampshire, Illinois, North Dakota and Wisconsin. Maine has a Newry and Ohio a Banbridge. This is only a



Ulster-Scots on the march in Belfast

small example of the influence that the Ulster-Scots had when they settled in America.

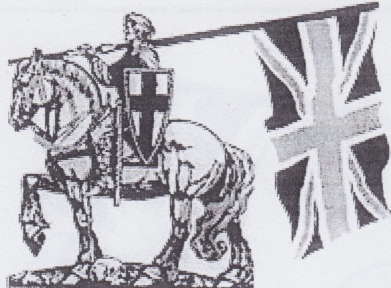
The Ulster-Scots were a hardy pioneering breed of people and personalities who came to the fore during a fascinating period of American history. Theirs is a story about a European people who created a civilization in a wilderness and who helped lay the solid foundations for what many believe was once the greatest nation on Earth, and which some believe still is. America would not be the nation it is today, but for the pioneering spirit of the Ulster-Scots settlers.

According to author Billy Kennedy; "Establishing a settlement in the harsh, rugged and in parts hostile countryside of the north of Ireland during the 17th century prepared the Scots-Irish for their experiences when they arrived in America to start a new life." Indeed, largely due to their experiences in lowland Scotland and the north of Ireland, the Ulster-Scots fared much better than the other British settlers like the English, Welsh and Scottish High-

landers in resisting the hostilities of the Indian tribes and pushing the frontier south and west to its very limits.

By the end of 1775 at least a quarter of a million Ulster-Scots had left the nine counties of Ulster over a period of almost sixty years and they now made up one sixth of the population of the American colonies. The Ulster-Scots helped to form the backbone of George Washington's army, following the Declaration of Independence passed by the Continental Congress on the 4th July 1776. The 'Pennsylvania Line' a famous force of regular soldiers were mainly of Ulster-Scots descent, of whom George Washington said, "If defeated everywhere else, I will make my last stand for liberty among the Scotch-Irish of my native Virginia."

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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 12 of *Heritage and Destiny* and on behalf of the team I would like to wish all our readers in Ulster a happy 12th of July. The Twelfth is Europe's largest indigenous cultural and folk festival. For hundreds of thousands of Ulsterfolk the colour, crack, noise and atmosphere of the Orange parades are the highlight of the year. The twelfth celebrations are a series of social, communal and commemorative events, which no one should be offended at.

However just like St. George's Day in England the politically correct liberals and the left wing are hell bent on stopping the Twelfth.

Pan-Irish national chauvinists, Sinn Fein, the SDLP, Leinster House, the powerful Irish-American lobby and elements of the Catholic church, claim that the Twelfth is sectarian. Some go even further and claim that Ulster Protestants have no culture. But why?

There are two main reasons. Firstly, many pan-Irish national chauvinists are Orangeophobic - they have an irrational fear and loathing of Ulster Protestants. They are simply bigots who just hate 'Huns'. They talk about an Ireland of equals but the truth is that they don't want any Prods there. In 1934, DeValera declared that Eire would be 'a Catholic country for a Catholic people'. And Catholic sects like Maria Duce flew a Green, White and gold tricolour - Gold for them representing the supremacy of the Papacy. For them Protestants were beneath contempt.

Today, one only has to look at the trouble in North Belfast and other parts of Ulster to see that this anti-Protestant hatred and bigotry hasn't gone away. It still exists. Secondly, many pan-Irish national chauvinists cannot - or will not - try to understand the mindset of Ulster Protestants. All they want is an all-embracing 'one-size fits all' Catholic Gaelic culture. They are cultural imperialists who tolerate no dissent from their Hibernian culture.

All peoples and nationalities have the right to preserve their unique identity, and that includes the Ulster Orange folk. To those politically correct liberals and pan-Irish national chauvinists who would deny the right of Ulsterfolk to celebrate their heritage and culture, we have a simple message. Your anti-Protestant bigotry is wrong - and your cultural imperialism will be resisted. That old slogan is still relevant - **No Surrender!**

You will notice that this issue has two articles on the Ulster-Scots in keeping with this time of year! What this has meant though is that part three of Martin Kerr's series on the history of White Nationalism in America and his review of Nick Ryans *Homeland* book has been put back to the next issue. Talking of Martin Kerr, we were honoured to have him over in the old country at the end of April. It was Martin's first (but hopefully not last) trip to his ancestral homeland. He stayed with me and my family in Blackburn and helped out with the local election campaign in nearby Oldham. It was

not all hard work though and we did manage some sight-seeing with trips to Yorkshire and Scotland. No doubt Martin will be writing about his experiences here in future issues of *Heritage and Destiny*.

Just after our last issue came out the local elections were held in England, Scotland and Wales. Elections in Ulster were postponed. On pages 10, 11 and 20 Peter Rushmore reviews the election and gives his analysis of the results from a radical nationalist perspective. However I feel congratulations are in order to the fifteen Nationalist candidates who got elected on May 1st. This was by far the biggest breakthrough ever for Nationalism in England. Thirteen seats were won by the BNP, including seven in Burnley,

which brings their total number of councillors to sixteen now (they already had three elected councillors in Burnley, Blackburn and Halifax), one seat was won by the Freedom Party in Wombourne in the West Midlands and one seat was won by Third Way in Welwyn in Hertfordshire.

Across most of England the BNP polled very well, gaining a total of 104,000 votes. They came second in more than 40 wards, beating the Tories in 80 seats, the Lib-Dems in 54 and New Labour in 34. Their average vote in the 220 seats contested was 17.3%.

Me not having a crystal ball to predict how many seats would be won, cost me a few pints down my local I can tell you! My prediction that the BNP would win only six seats - all in northern England went straight

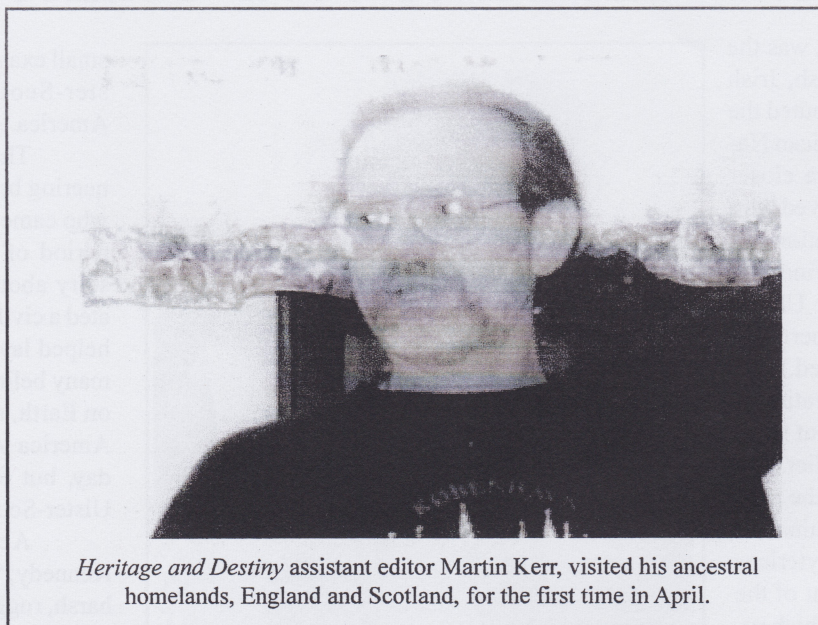
out the window! Unfortunately I also predicted the BNP would lose their two seats that were up for re-election in Burnley. Here I was half right, as they failed to field a candidate in the one ward, but did successfully defend and win back the other.

Since our last issue, many more new subscribers have been signed up in both Britain and America. We are also taking more bulk orders - see page 10 for rates. The first batch of the H&D polo shirts completely sold out, but we now have more in stock, in all sizes and in both colours - see page 10 for prices. All in all the magazine is doing well.

As always we need press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles. As we stated in our last issue almost all debate on British Nationalist ideology within BNP publications has come to an end, so we feel its our job now to start talking/writing on the subject again. Peter Rushmore's article on the 2003 elections is we hope just the start of this.

Last, but of course not least, we need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford.

The majority of our subscribers overwhelmingly support *Heritage and Destiny's* radical and independent stand. However some have asked us why we don't come out and support another racial Nationalist party, as the BNP can no longer be classed as a racist party? Our answer is; if or when a party comes along, that we feel does represent Radical British Nationalism and can challenge the BNP, then that party will have our support.



Heritage and Destiny assistant editor Martin Kerr, visited his ancestral homelands, England and Scotland, for the first time in April.

The Official Declaration of Independence was written in the handwriting of Charles Thompson from Maghera and printed by John Dunlap from Strabane, both Ulster-Scots. It's first ever public reading was by the son of an Ulster-Scots immigrant - Colonel John Nixon. Among the first people to sign the Declaration were Tom McKean, John Hancock, Tom Nelson, Robert Paine, Edward Rutledge, George Taylor, Matthew Thornton and William Whipple, all Ulster-Scots. The great Seal of the United States (the Eagle holding arrows and a branch) was designed by Charles Thompson and the first chairman of the 'Committee of Five States' which drew up the U.S. Constitution was John Rutledge - both Ulsterman.

The expansion westwards was pioneered by the Ulster-Scots, including Davie Crockett (see pages 16 & 17) and Jim Bowie. Sam Houston was also a descendant from Ulster stock and the man who organized the rebellion by settlers in Texas against the tyranny of the Mexicans. The Texas revolution of 1835-36 was the result of several grievances against Mexico, the most important being that of the subversion of the 1824 constitution and the establishment of Santa Anna's Dictatorship. The Texans beat the Mexicans in the first battle at San Antonio, but on 23rd February 1836 the Mexicans arrived with an Army of more than 6,000 soldiers and besieged the Alamo, a small fort outside the town.

The Alamo was defended by only one hundred and eighty seven Europeans (many of them Ulster-Scots), some Texans, but many from other parts of the United States. They were commanded by William Travis, Davie Crockett and Jim Bowie. On the 6th March, the massive Mexican army stormed the fort and captured it, killing everyone inside. However on the 15th March, Texas declared Independence and the army of Santa Anna was defeated by the main Texas army lead by Sam Houston the following month.

By the time the Independence War in Texas was over, the Ulster-Scots people were merging quickly into the American nation, which they had helped to build, but Ulster speech was to stay alive in the hills of Appalachia and beyond. The Ulster-Scots influence on folk music - including blue grass - was also great and can still be heard to this day. Among the earlier songs were some about 'King William of Orange', so the people who sung them became known as 'Billy boys of the hill country.' Or 'hillbillies' which is now a more common name for them.

The American Civil War, or the War for Southern Independence, was to produce a multitude of military commanders on both sides, who had come from Ulster-Scots stock. Ulysses S. Grant was Commander in Chief of the Union army. He was the grandson of John Simpson, who was born in 1738 in County Tyrone. Simpson left for America in 1760 and settled in Pennsylvania. Grant was later to become President in 1868.

Grant's main opponent was Confederate General Robert E. Lee, who was a brilliant military commander. He once remarked when asked, what race makes the best soldiers; "The Scotch who came to this country by the way of Ireland (Ulster), because they have all the dash of the Irish in taking a position and all the stubbornness of the Scotch in holding it."

Union General George McClelland was descended from Ulster-Scots folk. His parents settled in America in 1718. His Confederate opponent, General Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson, was one of the most outstanding Southern Generals during the Civil War and well renowned for his courage. He received his nickname 'Stonewall' as a result of his heroic stand by with his Brigade at the battle of Bull Run, in northern Virginia, on 21st July, 1861. He also defeated the Union forces at Balls Bluff and in the Virginia campaign of 1862; he routed them and chased them back into Maryland. Stonewall's great grandfather came from Maghera on the shore of Lough Neagh in Ulster. The only man victorious against Stonewall Jackson, was

Union General, James Shields, himself an Ulster Catholic who was born in Altmore, County Tyrone, just thirty miles away from the site of Jackson's ancestral home!

The Civil War was disastrous for all European-Americans, but especially for Ulster-Scots, because family fought family and Kinsfolk fought Kinsfolk. They fought heroically on both sides (although they made up a much larger percentage of the Confederate army, than that of the Union, whose army included a larger percentage of Catholic Irish) and there was hardly a family on either side who did not lose someone or had someone badly injured.

The following U.S. Presidents have been of direct Ulster-Scots decent; Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnston, Ulysses S. Grant, Chester Alan Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Willson McKinley, Woodrow Wilson and William Clinton. Many other famous Americans have Ulster-Scots ancestry from writers such as Stephen Foster, Edgar Allan Poe and Mark Twain to Astronauts Neil Armstrong and James B. Irwin. In America today, an estimated forty-four million people claim Irish extraction and of these, 56% are of Ulster-Scots decent.

It is quite amazing that this small group of Britons, from an area of the British Isles no bigger than the Washington DC Metro area have contributed so much to America, but until recently so little was known about how big a role the Ulster-Scots played in the building of what is probably still the most powerful country in the world.

During the second exodus from Ulster and Eire (Southern Ireland) to America, which occurred a century after the first one from Ulster, most of the migrants were Irish Catholics, fleeing the 'Great Famine'. These were very different people to the first exodus, who were mainly Ulster-Scots Presbyterians. Sometimes the two groups get mixed up and it was quite common until recent times for many Americans of Ulster-Scots decent to think that they were Irish. It is sad to say that a combination of Irish Chauvinism and a lack of interest in their heritage by those of Ulster-Scots decent in America was the cause of this.

Now thanks to author Billy Kennedy, who has written a whole series of books on the history of the 'Scotch-Irish' in America (including *Faith and Freedom - The Scots-Irish in America* - which was reviewed in issue four of *Heritage and Destiny*) many Americans of Ulster-Scots descent are finding out more about their heritage and taking more of an interest in it.

Ulster-Scots societies are springing up all over the USA and Canada, not as rivals to Irish-American groups, but as separate cultural groups in their own right. For far too long some left-wing Irish-American groups have tried to deny the very concept of an Ulster-Scots folk at home or overseas and to deprive Ulster-Scots men and women of their legitimate pride in their heritage, culture and national identity.

To those racially aware Irish-Americans, we salute you for defending and promoting your heritage, culture and identity, in your communities and in White America in general. The many Irish and Celtic festivals held all across America each year are great and do a lot to instill racial pride in the brain-washed masses. However, we Ulster-Scots Americans have our part to play too. Let's stand side by side in the final battle for White America, because if we lose, you also lose and White America will just be a memory.

Steven Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Editors Note: Billy Kennedy's books on the Scotch-Irish in America are available from - Ambassador Productions Ltd., Providence House, 16 Hillview Avenue, Belfast, BT5 6JR, Northern Ireland, or Emerald House Group Inc., 1 Chick Springs Road, Suite 206, Greenville, SC 29609, USA. They can also be found by going to the Amazon.com website and doing a search for books by Billy Kennedy.

Election 2003 - An Analysis

The May 2003 local elections saw another excellent crop of results for the British National Party. One council seat was retained and six gained in Burnley, while additional councillors were elected in Sandwell, Dudley, Calderdale, Stoke and Broxbourne.

With one Burnley seat forfeited, the BNP had a net gain of eleven seats and now has sixteen councillors across England.

Analysis of the results and historical comparisons can help us understand why the party has enjoyed such recent success. BNP leader Nick Griffin and his close associate Tony Lecomber maintain that these victories are due to their softening of the party's stand on race. Under the previous party leader John Tyndall the BNP changed its policy of forcible repatriation of non-Whites to one of voluntary repatriation, but it was always made clear that the party aimed to dismantle the multi-racial society.

Since gaining the leadership in 1999, Griffin has used a series of articles, interviews and media stunts to project a far more liberal approach. While stressing the linked issues of Muslim fundamentalism and bogus asylum seekers, he has downplayed race, promoting a candidate with a black wife and half caste child, and publishing a regular column by a Sikh in the party newspaper.

So have this year's election results vindicated Griffin? In fact all of the BNP's victories have been in areas where race is a prime issue. Broxbourne, scene of the only victory in the South of England, is a 'White flight' area to the north of London. Many older voters who supported the National Front in the 1970's while living in London later moved to Broxbourne and similar districts when the multi-racial chaos of the capital became unbearable.

Every other council with a BNP presence had already been scarred by serious racial conflict. Sandwell and Dudley have large Asian populations with an undisguised tendency to militant fundamentalist Islam. Right next door to the BNP wards in Sandwell is one represented by a Labour councillor whose brother is a terrorist suspect detained at Camp X-Ray.

In Stoke-on-Trent all five BNP candidates polled over 20% - a tribute to years of effective work by local organizer (now councillor) Steve Batkin, who was publicly reprimanded during the campaign by Nick Griffin for questioning historical orthodoxy on the 'Holocaust'. These results reflect the discontent of a poor white community which has seen council resources diverted to a vocal Asian minority concentrated in a ghetto area of the town.

The Calderdale area of West Yorkshire, centred on Halifax, is the main BNP success story east of the Pennines. Years of racial tension

resulted in the election of a second BNP councillor and four further votes above 25%. Note that the first BNP councillor in Halifax, elected at a by-election a few months ago, had a documented record of militant 'racist' activity outside the BNP. This was exploited by the party's opponents to undermine the Griffinite image of moderation - but the voters elected him regardless!

Elsewhere in Yorkshire all seven candidates in Kirklees polled over 10% with three over 20% and one gaining 30%. This is another notorious area of racial division, where the Tories have lost hundreds of votes to the BNP after betraying local people by adopting Asian candidates.

In Bradford, infamous for its large Asian minority, there were no BNP victories but all eight candidates took more than 15%, the best winning 30%.

Meanwhile of course the most famous BNP successes have been in former mill towns across Lancashire - Burnley, Blackburn and Oldham. This year these successes spilled over into neighbouring

councils in Pendle, Clitheroe and Tameside, which all saw strong BNP votes though no councillors elected.

So the evidence is pretty clear that racial politics - which Nick Griffin seems so keen to run away from - has in fact been the foundation of BNP success so far, just as it was for the BNP in East London in the early 1990's and for the National Front/National Party in the 1970's, and for earlier nationalist organizations.

Elsewhere in numerous council areas, mostly in southern England, where there has been no record of racial consciousness but where asylum seekers have recently become a big local issue, the BNP made little or no impact this year.

When voters talk about asylum seekers it is usually a respectable code for the forbidden topic of race. If voters are not otherwise racially conscious they may object strongly to asylum seekers, and agree with BNP policy on this subject, but most will ultimately cast their vote on the basis of other issues - and overwhelmingly for parties other than the BNP!

With no elections taking place in Blackburn, attention was focused on the other two areas of previous BNP success in North West England - Burnley and Oldham - where the 2003 results present an instructive contrast.

Serious race riots a few weeks before the 2001 parliamentary election led to strong BNP votes in both Oldham (where Nick Griffin scored a record 16.4%) and Burnley. Three good by-election campaigns in Burnley during November 2001 helped build a springboard for the three sensational victories at the 2002 elections, as-



Celebrations in Burnley: Eight of the BNP's sixteen councillors are in this one Lancashire town. However the local BNP branch invited John Tyndall not Nick Griffin to their victory party!

sisted by the fact that boundary changes meant the entire Burnley council was up for election that year, with each elector having three votes.

In the same 2002 elections all five BNP candidates in Oldham scored above 20% with four finishing runners-up and one just 91 votes from victory.

By far the best BNP performance in the country in 2003 was again in Burnley, which now has eight of the party's sixteen councillors. These results reflect enormous credit on the Burnley branch organizers, who have often found themselves in conflict with the party leadership over their independent approach, and the new group forms the largest opposition to Labour on Burnley council.

In every Burnley ward contested the BNP vote was lower than last year – for example in Trinity ward the vote fell from 643 to 491 – but this is not too surprising. With every resident having three votes last year some clearly gave the BNP one protest vote while remaining essentially loyal to another party.

One should also note that in some Burnley wards (as in the BNP's Halifax by-election victory) it proved possible to win with quite a low percentage vote. BNP victories in Cliviger with Worsthorpe and Lanehead wards were achieved with just 32.8% and 34% respectively, while in Gawthorpe the party's candidate took 40.2% but still lost!

Two years ago anyone asked where the BNP would achieve an electoral breakthrough would unhesitatingly have answered 'Oldham'. More than a decade of escalating Asian criminality culminated in some of the worst race riots in British history in the spring of 2001. A few weeks later BNP parliamentary candidates Nick Griffin and Mick Treacy benefited from the white backlash, saving their deposits at the general election with 16.4% and 11.2% in the two Oldham constituencies.

Against an anti-fascist campaign of unprecedented ferocity, Oldham BNP fought five council seats in 2002 and came second in four of these. Victory in 2003 seemed certain, and party leader Nick Griffin decided to run himself for an Oldham ward. Yet this year's Oldham results proved a bitter disappointment. Griffin finished almost 700 votes behind Labour and only one ward, Royton North, saw an increased BNP vote.

The party's worst results came in the most serious Oldham target wards. Roy Goodwin in St. James ward had been just 91 votes from victory last year, but this year he lost by 352. Local party chief Mick Treacy polled 736 votes in Hollinwood last year but this year managed only 503. In Alexandra ward chairman of the Young BNP Tony Wentworth was briefly hopeful of victory due to a split in the Asian vote. Yet here the BNP fell to third place, its vote falling from 788 to 537. Meanwhile in Chadderton South the chairman of Oldham BNP, Stuart Fullard, saw his support fall from 965 to 773.

Even in Oldham there was a silver lining to the clouds of defeat. Five wards were fought this year which were not contested in 2002, and in each case the candidates performed creditably without having a serious chance of winning. This illustrates a problem which confronts the BNP nationwide. Time and again the party comes a good second or third – or at least scores a respectable percentage vote. Yet in the 'target wards', where earlier results indicate a good chance of winning, further progress seems elusive.

There are several reasons for this. Most elections now have very low turnouts. Even at the parliamentary election in 2001 only 59.4% of the UK electorate voted, compared to 71.5% at the previous election and 77.7% at the one before that. Turnouts at local and European elections are lower still. Labour-inclined voters are usually the ones least likely to turn out.

As Blairite cabinet minister Patricia Hewitt wrote recently: "The danger is that we appear dislocated from the people we were elected

to represent. The warning signs are clear: low turnout, cries of 'they're all the same,' and a growing willingness by people to turn to any party that seems to be on their side against the system – the Lib Dems, Scottish Socialists, Independents or, most worrying of all, the BNP."

Yet one factor which often guarantees an increased turnout is the threat of a 'fascist' victory. Moribund local Labour parties are galvanised by an influx of anti-racist activists, many from far left or Jewish groups. Financial resources and media attention are lavished on localities previously abandoned on the political margins.

In the face of such an onslaught the BNP needs a large and committed body of activists out on the streets to counter enemy propaganda. In by-election circumstances this type of campaign can be generated from outside the area, but otherwise it depends largely on local initiative.

All political parties have to build support on four levels, which can cause problems even for mainstream parties – for nationalists the problems are even more acute.

Level One is the activist base – prepared to devote serious time to working for the cause in what is often a lifelong commitment.

Level Two is the mass membership, as achieved in the past by Mosley's British Union and by the NF in the 1970's. These are people who regularly donate to the party and will often turn out to meetings and events such as the NF marches on Remembrance Day, which regularly attracted thousands. Although BNP membership has grown, it is not yet a mass membership party in this sense.

Level Three are the party's committed voters. This core group will regularly vote at elections, but apart from the occasional purchase of a paper that's as far as their support will go.

Level Four are the floating voters, who can sometimes be persuaded to vote for the party.

Orthodox modern politicians – notably the likes of Clinton and Blair – often project their message straight at Level Four, taking their own activists, members and core voters for granted. This is largely because they are accustomed to a two-party duopoly of politics, so liberal Democrats and left-wing Labourites simply have no alternative, and their tribal hatred of Republicans/Tories provides sufficient incentive to continue supporting their party.

In recent years the dangers of this approach have become evident, with the presidential candidature of Ralph Nader in the U.S. and the hemorrhage of Labour's core vote in the UK.

The dangers for nationalists are still more serious. While some of us in the past may, as Griffin has argued, have seemed trapped in our own political universe, blithely ignoring the impression we made on the electorate at large, the current BNP leadership and some European nationalists such as Italy's Gianfranco Fini seem to have gone to the other extreme. Basic racial nationalist principles have been jettisoned in the headlong pursuit of 'moderate' support.

The obvious risk is that existing activists will become disillusioned, denuding the party of campaigning resources just at the moment when those resources are most critically needed. Indeed this has already begun to happen within the BNP.

And the tragedy is that many voters are moving our way in any case and are less affected than ever before by enemy propaganda about our supposed extremism. Three Burnley council by-elections in November 2001 provided crucial evidence of this. In two by-elections on November 22nd BNP candidates took 23% and 19%.

Then the BBC broadcast an 'exposé' of alleged BNP extremism. This prompted the temporary resignation of the BNP candidate in the third by-election and received massive local publicity. Yet

Continued on page 20

Racial Myths and Realities Part II

Editors Note: This is the second of a two-part article on Racial Myths and Realities. Part One, which was published in issue 11, covered the myths that - Racial violence is primarily carried out by Whites; Japanese-Americans were put in internment camps during WWII, while Italian and German-Americans were not; and American slavery (white-on-black) is uniquely wicked in world history:

Myth #4 Lynching was another racist American institution that vicious Whites inflicted upon innocent blacks:

Next to slavery, lynching is thought to be the most racist aspect of American history. A lynching museum exists in Milwaukee that focuses exclusively on White-on-black lynchings. In 2000, a traveling exhibit of White-on-black lynching photos came to Americans' biggest cities. The lynching exhibit received favorable attention from the major media including the *Washington Post*, *New York Times* and *CNN*. According to *CNN* correspondent Maria Hinojosa, "All photos show voiceless victims of hate; men and women stripped, lashed, beaten, burned and hung. Often their only crime was one they could not control — the color of their skin." She ends her review of the display by claiming, "The exhibit is a harsh reminder of America's responsibility for a horrible chapter of racial hatred."

This is the official view of lynching. That it was exclusively Whites who carried it out against innocent blacks. It is portrayed as a vicious act of officially sanctioned white racism against innocent blacks, designed to keep "Negroes in their place."

In fact, we know quite a bit about lynching and the facts indicate it was far from a racist design practiced by Whites to terrorize blacks. From its founding in 1914 until the early 1930's, *The New Republic* ran an annual editorial listing the number of lynchings in the United States for each year. The NAACP's first big crusade was against lynching and they frequently publicized statistics. The *Chicago Tribune* also covered lynching extensively.

Robert Zangrando, cites statistics for the period of 1882–1968 in his book, *The NAACP Crusade Against Lynching*. Using figures from the Tuskegee Institute he finds a total of 4,742 for the 87-year period, of which 1,297 victims were White and 3,445 were black. Even though over a quarter of those lynched were white, this does not stop lynching from being described almost entirely in racist terms.

Here are some examples of the charge:

Jacquelyn Dowd Hall in *Revolt Against Chivalry* (1993) writes: "Lynching functioned as a mode of repression because it was arbitrary and exemplary, aimed not at one individual but at blacks as a group. White supremacy was maintained ... and lynching worked effectively to create a general milieu of fear that discouraged individual and organized black assertiveness."

Donald L. Grant writes in *The Anti-Lynching Movement* (1975): "Lynching ... became the most effective method of maintaining the racial caste system which developed after Reconstruction. This caste system relegated Blacks to the position of a conquered people and made it possible for Whites to receive the economic, psychological, and sexual tribute which they had been conditioned by slavery to accept as their due."

Robert Zangrando in *The NAACP Crusade Against Lynching, 1909-1950* (1980) claims: "It was the indiscriminate use of violence that gave the mob its real utility as an instrument of intimidation and control in a racist society."

An October 25, 1992 *Los Angeles Times/Washington Post* story on the murder of Medgar Evers claims: "between 1881 and 1966, there were 4,709 lynchings in the United States, most of them racially motivated killings of Southern blacks."

The claim that lynching was primarily an act of racism against blacks is almost never sup-

ported with evidence. In fact, both Whites and blacks carried out lynchings. Almost all cases of lynchings were carried out not because of race, but because of vicious crimes — crimes often perpetrated by blacks.

In *Lynching — History and Analysis* (1995) Wichita State University professor Dwight Murphey refutes the case that lynchings were largely a result of White racism. People often resorted to lynching because the authorities were a long ride away, and President Andrew Jackson himself sanctioned the practice when he recommended to Iowa settlers that they lynch murderers. Likewise in Kansas, a *New York Tribune* correspondent reported in 1858 that "[t]here is a very general disposition to pass over the hopelessly useless forms of Territorial law and corrupt Federal courts, and try these parties (i.e. horse-thieves) by Lynch law."

Prof. Murphey notes that contrary to current assumptions, blacks also formed lynch gangs, mostly to lynch blacks, but sometimes to lynch whites. In Clarksdale, Tennessee, blacks lynched a White in 1914 for raping a black woman. The authorities later ruled that this was justifiable homicide. In 1872 in Chicot County, Arkansas, armed blacks broke three Whites out of jail and shot them to death.



A stereotypical 'mid-west' lynching of three American blacks in the 1920's

Nor was lynching by any means a sport in which any black was fair game. In Tennessee in 1911, four white men hanged a black man and his two daughters for no good reason. This outrage roused the ire of the community; the whites were tried and two were hanged.

It is true that blacks were lynched more often than whites, but, as is the case today, blacks were also more likely to commit violent crimes, so even if lynching had been entirely race-blind, the number of executions would still have been racially unbalanced. Prof. Murphey cites black homicide rates in 1921-22 for Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and New Orleans per 100,000 that were 102.2, 97.2, 116.9 and 46.7 respectively. This corresponded to white rates of 15.0, 28.0, 29.6, and 8.4.

According to Murphey, "These figures are eloquent testimony that serious crime was the primary provocation for lynching." Even W.E.B. DuBois wrote disparagingly of "a class of black criminals, loafers, and ne'er-do-wells who are a menace to their fellows, both black and white."

Lynching exists today, though it is rarely called lynching.

Prof. Murphey's book cites some then-recent incidents such as a July 13, 1993 report of an attempted lynching of a man in Washington state who had recently been let out of prison after serving a mere 18 months for raping a little girl. During the Los Angeles riots of 1992, blacks lynched several whites, Asians and Hispanics. An October 1993 report tells of a "scab" worker being killed by a sniper for "working in West Virginia coal fields during a strike." Prof. Murphey also reminds us that for years, the United States and the world at large supported the African National Congress (ANC) in its drive for power in South Africa, while fully aware of the hundreds, if not thousands, of people lynched by the ANC through "necklacing," where a gas filled tire was put around the victim's neck and lit on fire.

One of the worst cases of modern lynching was a 1992 gang attack on a young white woman, Missy McLaughlin in Charleston, South Carolina. The victim was abducted, raped, tortured and murdered by five blacks who had made a pact to kill a white woman for "400 years of oppression." The case was not investigated as a hate crime and barely made the local news. Jared Taylor describes many other instances of cases that can be described as black-on-white lynchings in his book, *Paved With Good Intentions* (1992).

Finally, it helps to keep lynching in proper perspective. The highest estimates of lynchings from after the Civil War until 1960 are around 5,000. This is hardly a remarkable level of violence for a 100-year period. Other blacks kill more blacks every year in America. This also pales in comparison to over half a million people killed in less than a year in Rwanda's 1994 tribal wars, the discovery of 15,000 Polish officers killed by the Soviet army in the Katyn Forest at the end of WWII, the 30 million Chinese killed off by Mao in his "Great

Leap Forward" in the 1960's, and the millions of Ukrainians purposely starved to death by Stalin in the 1930's. Prof. Murphey notes, "These events have hardly received a ripple of attention from a world distracted by its on-going concerns; and, perhaps more significantly, academia has devoted almost no attention to them."

Myth #5 Racial profiling exists and is fueled by nothing more than police racism:

What began as a fringe issue stoked by black race activists is now trumpeted by establishment Republicans. In February 2001, President Bush declared, "Racial profiling is wrong, and we will end it in America." In April 1999, New Jersey attorney general Peter Verniero issued a report called, "Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling." The report concluded, "The problem of disparate treatment [of blacks] is real, not imagined." Governor Christine Todd Whitman chimed in

announcing, "There is no question that racial profiling exists at some level."

Of course, the left and black activists also take racial profiling as a given. The *New York Times* routinely refers to "racial bias" on the nation's highways. Unfortunately, those who profess that racial profiling is a "fact" are never asked to provide evidence for their case. It is a good thing for them because there is no credible evidence that racial profiling exists.

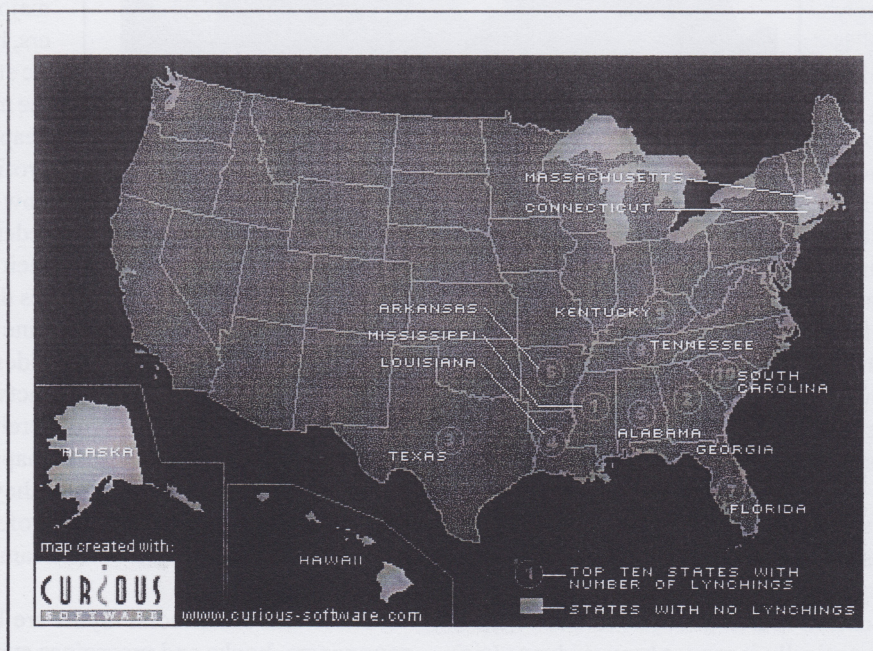
Heather MacDonald of the Manhattan Institute has performed most of the heavy lifting on this

subject. In a series of articles for the *City Journal*, MacDonald had laid out the facts about the racial profiling controversy. According to her:

"The ultimate question in the profiling controversy is whether the disproportionate involvement of blacks and Hispanics with law enforcement reflects police racism or the consequences of disproportionate minority crime. Anti-profiling activists hope to make police racism an all but irrefutable presumption whenever enforcement statistics show high rates of minority stops and arrests."

Anti-profiling forces have attempted to "prove" the existence of racial profiling by focusing on disproportionate stops of black motorists. Temple University sociologist John Lamberth points to the disproportionate stops of blacks and alleges this is proof that police are selectively targeting them for prosecution. The ACLU has used Prof. Lamberth's work to successfully sue the police and criminal defense attorneys in New Jersey and Maryland. The New Jersey attorney general's report also bases the claim of racial profiling on disproportionate stops of blacks for drug searches. It found that between 1994 and 1998 that 53 percent of searches on the southern end of New Jersey Turnpike involved a black person while 21 percent involved whites.

While the evidence is clear that blacks are stopped more often than whites, it does not follow that police are selectively targeting



blacks. If blacks are indeed more likely to be involved in crime and drug trafficking, then these searches merely reflect good law enforcement. The numbers show this to be the case.

Blacks make up over 60 percent of arrests in New Jersey for drugs and weapons, though they are only 13.5 percent of the population. Between 1976 and 1994, 64 percent of homicide victims in drug wars were black. Sixty-seven percent of known perpetrators were also black. These figures are actually higher than the 53 percent search rate in New Jersey. Nor is it just in New Jersey that these crime discrepancies exist. Arlington, Virginia is 10 percent black but blacks commit 70 percent of robberies. In 1998, blacks in New York City were 13 times more likely than Whites to commit a violent assault, according to victim reports.

While the evidence strongly suggests that "racial profiling" is largely a consequence of high black crime, there is a strong taboo against saying so. In February 1999, Carl Williams, the head of the New Jersey state police, defended higher rates of black searches for drugs on the grounds that they dominate the cocaine and marijuana trade. This information was made plain in DEA reports and crime statistics but it did not matter. Williams was fired for telling the truth. Given this example, how many other police chiefs will be willing to put their careers on the line by confronting racial profiling charges?

Another consequence of the taboo on discussing disproportionate rates of crime is that those who make false claims about racial profiling suffer no ill consequences. Consider this gem from New Jersey senator Robert Torricelli. In March 2000, he told the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, "Statistically it cannot bear evidence (sic) to those who suggest, as our former superintendent of the state police suggested, that certain ethnic or racial groups disproportionately commit crimes. They do not." Sen. Torricelli did not provide any statistics to back up his claim, nor was he asked for any.

The definitive study on racial profiling was published earlier this year by the Public Service Research Institute in Maryland, and involved taking photos with high-speed camera equipment and a radar gun of nearly 40,000 drivers on the New Jersey turnpike. According to the study, blacks make up 16 percent of the drivers on the turnpike, and 25 percent of the speeders in the 65-mile-per-hour zones, where profiling complaints are most common. (The study counted only those going more than 15 miles per hour over the speed limit as speeders.)

Black drivers speed twice as much as white drivers, and speed at reckless levels even more. Blacks are actually stopped less than their speeding behavior would predict - they are 23 percent of those stopped. This finding demolishes the myth of racial profiling and it is precisely for that reason that the Bush Justice Department tried to bury the report. Fortunately, the report was leaked to the media before it could be suppressed.

According to MacDonald: "The devastation wrought by this study to the anti-police agenda is catastrophic. The medieval Vatican could not have been more threatened had Galileo offered photographic proof

of the solar system. It turns out that the police stop blacks more for speeding because they speed more. Race has nothing to do with it.

This is not a politically acceptable result. And the researchers who conducted the study knew it. Anticipating a huge backlash should they go public with their findings, they checked and rechecked their data. But the results always came out the same."

Still, the campaign against "racial profiling" continues with some predictable results. New Jersey's troopers started cutting back on

enforcement after Governor Whitman fired Chief Williams. Consent searches on the turnpike, which totaled 440 in 1999, the year that the anti-racial profiling campaign got in full swing, dropped to an astoundingly low 11 in the six months that ended October 31, 2001. Not surprisingly, murder jumped 65 percent in Newark, a major destination of drug traffickers, between 2000 and 2001. Traffic stops dropped 63 percent after the mayor and police chief of Minneapolis accused officers of racial profiling. Pittsburgh officers are now arresting by quota under a federal consent decree monitoring their actions. Arrests in Los Angeles dropped 25 percent in the first nine months of 2000 while homicides jumped 25 percent.



A stereotypical arrest of an African-American by White Cops

In the case of racial profiling, facts are not getting in the way of the debate. If these myths were merely propagated by far-left academics and black race activists perhaps they would not be so threatening. But it is precisely because they are put forth as true by Republican politicians, law school professors, NPR talk show hosts, teaching associations and mainstream newspapers that they are so destructive.

These and other racial myths are blared over television, radio, newspapers, books and magazines every day. The distortions serve to paint a historically inaccurate picture of America as a racist, bigoted, oppressive nation where blacks and others cannot receive justice or a fair chance. They also cause some Americans to despise their nation and help to give our enemies a vital advantage in their war on Western civilization.

So what can be done? The good news is that there are people such as David Horowitz and Heather MacDonald who are trying to correct these myths. The Internet, talk radio and various Nationalist publications serve as a genuine alternative media where the truth can be put out. However, these efforts tend to be unconnected and limited to the work of a few talented and determined people. A small, modestly funded think tank that is dedicated to fighting and correcting these distortions on a daily basis would be able to give scholars a base of support and serve as a rallying point for a true debate on racial and other issues.

While not as rich as the left, there are sources of right-wing funding. In fact, the right in America spends millions each year to promote a strong military, low taxes and less government. These are all worthy causes, but surely the defense of American history and culture is a worthy cause as well. Until the right puts a greater priority on defining racial issues it will continue to be shut out in the culture wars.

John Bradley, Wallingford, Connecticut.



Movie Review: *The Believer*

Released by Pathe, March 2002, Running time 98 minute. Now available on video/DVD from Amazon.com Rated R/15.

Most of you reading this review will not have been able to see *The Believer*, on the big screen due to potential distributors being frightened off because of its controversial subject matter. I managed to see it in a small 'trendy lefty' theater in Manhattan just after it came out, but that was by sheer luck – I'd planned on going to see a Yankees game that evening, but it got rained off, so my host for the evening suggested we check out this movie as we were both interested in the subject matter.

Over a year after it debuted in Park City, *The Believer*, which won the Grand Jury Prize for best picture at the 2001 Sundance Film Festival, was finally screened to a wider audience in America on the popular Cable TV channel *Showtime* on March 17 this year. Anyone remotely interested in 'the movement' should find a way to watch this movie next time its back on Cable. Or beg, borrow or steal a video/DVD of it – as I had to - to see it in England.

It's not difficult to see why *The Believer* frightened off potential distributors, who are mainly Jewish! The story - which is based loosely on a former American Nazi Party member Daniel Burros, who was interviewed by a *New York Times* reporter in the mid-sixties and then committed suicide when the newspaper revealed that he was Jewish - is of a child from a strict Jewish background who grows up to be a neo-Nazi skinhead, it's a raw and uncompromising movie, but its also fascinating if you are into the 'movement'.

The film opens with a striking juxtaposition. It's not a subtle opening, nor a subtle movie, but like almost everything about *The Believer*, it works. We hear a child in a yeshiva argue with his teacher about the Biblical story of the Akeda - God's command to Abraham to sacrifice his treasured son, Isaac - while Danny, a skinhead, works out alone in his apartment.

Then Danny harasses and beats a teenaged yeshiva student on the subway and the street, taunting him, "Do you think God is going to provide a f***in' ram instead of you?" Danny works at a menial job, and joins a politically sophisticated fascist group in New York City arguing that its leader, the charismatic Curtis Zampf (Billy Zane), should make persecuting the Jews a priority. Zampf, however, has no such intention, but he and his backer, Lena Moebius (Theresa Russell) give Danny a job as an outreach youth leader and later a fund-raiser in their movement.

It's also highly uneven. Writer/director Henry Bean never satisfactorily addresses all the issues his script raises, and the production's low budget is often painfully apparent. What ultimately makes the movie work is the astonishing performance of Ryan Gosling in the lead role of Danny Balint. He is a complex character, and the fact that Gosling, so clearly depicts his inner conflicts and contradictions is nothing short of extraordinary.

Gosling's performance has been compared to Edward Norton's fine turn as a neo-Nazi skinhead in 1998's *American History X*.

And there is even one very similar scene, when Danny Balint is being interviewed by a freelance reporter on 'Jewish issues'. This reminded me so much of the character Derek Vinyard, played by Norton, when he also spoke about 'Jewish issues', over the family dinner table as his mother entertained her new Jewish boyfriend!

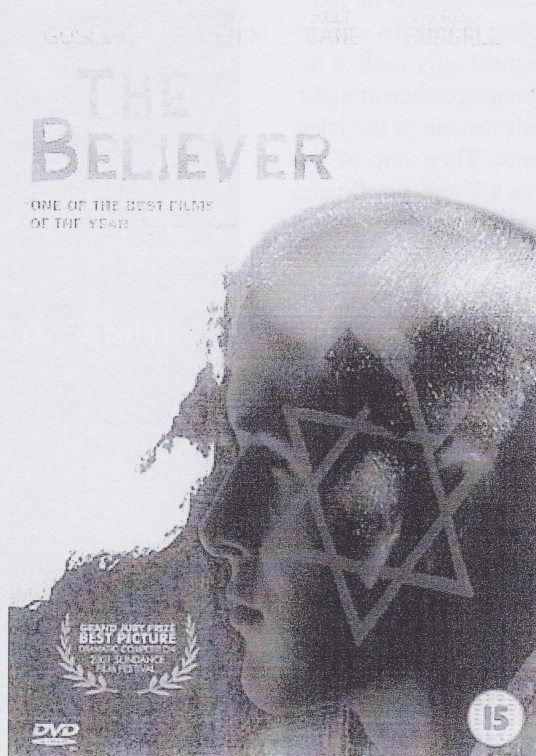
Both actors do an excellent job fleshing out their characters (and they each make fairly convincing neo-Nazis!), but I give the edge to Gosling simply because he has more to work with. One of *American History X*'s biggest faults was that Norton really only gets to play before-and-after versions of his character. He's either, an 'ultra-hater' or a reformed citizen and the transformation from the first persona to the second is never clearly shown.

Danny, on the other hand, exists in a constant state of flux. For all his anti-Jewish rants ("I'm gotta kill some Jews" he tells anyone who will listen) he can never bring himself to completely sever his belief in God and the Torah.

Flashbacks to his days in yeshiva reveal the reason behind his sudden break with the institution of Judaism; as a student, Danny was continually frustrated with what he perceived to be the "weakness" of the Jewish people, and was not afraid to voice his opinions in class. When one of his many arguments with his teacher spiraled out of control, Danny was expelled from school. Receiving little sympathy from his conservative family, he eventually found in 'the movement' the strength he believed was missing from his own upbringing.

There's a revealing moment early on in the film where Danny passes two young African-Americans while exiting a subway station. As he brushes by them, he casually opens his jacket to reveal a red shirt emblazoned with the swastika. His face breaks into a satisfied grin as he sees the two Black youths instantly recoil from him. The symbol is his strength; with it he can win any battle, save for the one raging inside himself.

Bean's refusal to demonize "Danny" for his actions is one of the major reasons *The Believer* had so much trouble finding distribution. After the Sundance Film Festival, the director set up several screenings for influential Jews, many of whom expressed displea-



Danny passing two African Americans leaving subway

sure with the character's ambiguities. One of the film's chief critics, Rabbi Abraham Cooper of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, has been reported as saying "You never really know much about him by the end of the film. You want some meaning. You want to know why, what motivated him." While Rabbi Cooper has denied actively campaigning against the film, his negative reaction as well as that of Morris Dees' Southern Poverty Law Center was enough to keep most distributors at bay.

What many left-wing Jews find hard to come to terms with, is that other Jews, be they few in number, have and are even now finding a home in the right-wing 'racialist movement'. One only has to attend an American Renaissance conference to see the extent of this (about 10% of the 250 attendees at last years AR were Jewish). I remember talking to Henry Schuster a very left-wing Jewish reporter from CNN's national bureau in Atlanta about the high percentage of Jews in the American racist movement and he was horrified that I even bought the subject up! He was in self-denial and refused to discuss the matter!

What these critics fail to realize is that although the film does not end with Danny "seeing the light" and repenting his ways - (as happened to Derek in *American History X*) - the actual finale is far more complex and compelling than that, and it is clear to attentive viewers where his loyalties lie. For evidence, one need only look at the scene, in which Danny's gang vandalizes a synagogue late at night.

At first, he hangs back, watching his friends urinate in the isles, toss around prayer books and overturn seats. Then one of the skinheads climbs onto the bimah and removes a Torah scroll from the ark. Danny immediately yells at him to put it back. An argument ensues and another of the skinheads begins tearing at the scroll. Danny intervenes before he is able to rip it completely in half. He watches the group leave and then carefully rolls the Torah back up and carries it out with him. In a later scene, we see him trying to patch the tear up with tape. A very interesting movie, but not for the faint-hearted.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire.

Editor's Note : Daniel Burros was born in the borough of Queens in New York City in 1937. His mother and father were Orthodox Jews whose parents immigrated from Russia. As a child, Burros was intensely religious. He was bar mitzvahed at Talmud Torah, a local synagogue, at age 13. After high school, he joined the U.S. Army. At some point in between his bar mitzvah and becoming a paratrooper, Burros turned into an extreme Jew-hater. He never explained why. For whatever reason, Burros dedicated his life to fighting the Jews, all the while keeping his Jewish background a secret from his fellow anti-Semites. (Even though he had blond hair, blue eyes and a light complexion, many in the Movement still suspected him of being Jewish anyway.) In 1960, he joined George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party and worked at the Party's national headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

After falling out with Rockwell, he joined a series of anti-Jewish organizations, including the National Renaissance Party. After being arrested at an NRP demonstration, his name appeared in several New York newspapers, including the New York Times. Someone subsequently contacted the Times and informed them that Burros was Jewish. Eventually, he was confronted by Times reporter McCandish Phillips, who questioned him about his Jewish ancestry. On October 31, 1965, the Times ran a front page story revealing Burros' Jewishness. Upon seeing the story, Burros committed suicide, shooting himself once in the chest, and then again in the head. At the time, he was Pennsylvania state organizer for the Ku Klux Klan. The suicide took place at Klansman Roy Frankhouser's house/headquarters in Reading, Pennsylvania.

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CD Review: *The Forgotten Soldier* - Nemesis

Produced by Resistance Records, PO Box 67, Hillsboro WV 24946, 2003, twelve tracks. Available in the UK for £7.00 (including postage) from Highlander Services, PO Box 2206, Glasgow, Scotland, G71 5XD. E-mail nemesis@highlander.uk.net

Nemesis are Scotland's premier White Nationalist band. Although only recently formed and with only one album under their belts two of the band played at the big Hammerfest 2001 in Georgia, USA, alongside Celtic Warrior from Wales and Mistreat from Finland as well as American bands Max Resist, Youngland, Aggressive Force, H8 Machine, Bully Boys, Intimidation One and Riot Wing. Some of the band joined up with Stigger to play at the BNP's Red, White and Blue festival and also to jointly produce with the BNP the *Ballads For Britain* CD (which was reviewed in issue 10 of *Heritage and Destiny*).

Nemesis are a three-piece travelling band, with the current line-up being; John on vocals and guitar, Chris on bass and keyboards. However John does not consider them as just a three-piece band. He told us; "we have many other individuals working with the band in various capacities, such as lyric writing. We are all a part of the same Nemesis team."



Nemesis' John on vocals and guitar



Aussie Nigel helped with the band's first CD *It Was For Scotland*, however living thousands of miles away meant he could not be part of the live gigging team. The band's first drummer Paul quit the band before the trip to the States to play at Hammerfest, so that left just John and Chris. A guest drummer joined the band to record the new CD *The Forgotten Soldier*.

The band's first CD *It Was For Scotland* received rave reviews, not only within the Nationalist scene, but in many mainstream circles. With catchy, intelligent lyrics and outstanding music, Nemesis is able to reach out to a much larger audience than most Nationalist bands are. John, the band's vocalist, told *Resistance* magazine; "Our target audience is White people. We hope our music will be thought-provoking, and will perhaps inspire our folk: not only the many thousands on the "scene," but also the many millions of disenfranchised Whites worldwide who see our race, cultures, and

identities being attacked on all fronts by ruthless, sneering enemies."

The Forgotten Soldier is the second full album from this Scottish Blood and Honour band and it has already had some rave reviews. This Resistance Records release is as diverse as their first CD - *It Was For Scotland*. However, the lads have again diversified even further with a more metallic sound on tracks such as "Across the marshes" and the tribute track "300 Spartans": - about Leonidas and his gallant Spartans at the battle of Thermopylae Pass.

The title track, "The Forgotten Soldier", is an orchestral piece and was inspired by the World War Two book of the same name written by Guy Sajer. "Paula", a love song was also inspired by the same book. One of the catchiest tracks on the album is the song "Red blood, White skin, Blue collar". This song was described by another reviewer as "One of the best White Power songs on any album anywhere" and I must agree that this is top-notch traditional RAC music, both well written and with good musicianship as well as completely "in your face".

For those among you who prefer power ballads, there is "Alba Duisg" (Gaelic for Scotland Awake), "Of no worth", "Never too old" and the inspirational "I am with you and of you". More traditionalists can hopefully enjoy "Stand and Fight" as well as "Learn to hate" and "Twilight over England". The latter is a song about the heroic life of William Joyce. Finally there is a cover version of Slade's "The shape of things to come".

As a Scotsman myself with strong ties to the band it would be easy for me to play up the attributes of this band and album, however in my opinion *The Forgotten Soldier* is sincerely a class album and would be a welcome addition to many White Nationalists CD collections.

Reviewed by Steve Cartwright, Glasgow, Scotland.

Editors Note: Blood and Honour Scotland also produce a Nationalist Music magazine called Highlander. For a sample copy send a SAE to; PO Box 2206, Glasgow, Scotland, G71 5XD.



Book Review: *In Bad Company - America's Terrorist Underground* by Mark Hamm

Published by Northeastern University Press, Boston, 2002.
Hardback, 335pp., available from Amazon.com for £20 (post paid)

In 1984 White Nationalist Robert Jay Mathews, leader of The Order, and the man whom Tom Metzger calls the father of the second American Revolution, died in a standoff against the United States federal government. If Mark S. Hamm is correct, The Order didn't die with Mathews or the incarceration of its living members. It gestated underground for nearly a decade before emerging again in the form of the lesser-known Aryan Republican Army (hereafter ARA). The ARA was launched under the leadership of Peter Langan, code-named Commander Pedro. Born in 1958, Peter Langan was raised in Vietnam, where his father was a CIA intelligence officer during the Vietnam War. Back in America, at the young age of 16, Langan landed in jail and experienced the wonder of state-imposed diversity in the form of violent gang rapes at the hands of African-American inmates. Like many Whites, Langan had no strong racial leanings prior to prison. But the rapists planted more than their penises into Langan; they planted the seeds of racial reality, a seed that would later blossom into the realization that the only way out of a darkening AmeriKwa is White revolution.

Langan was entrenched in White Nationalism when he modeled the ARA after a mix of the Irish Republican Army (via *The IRA Handbook*), The Order (via Flynn and Gerhardt's *The Silent Brotherhood*), and the Phineas Priesthood (via Hoskins' *Vigilantes of Christendom*). But, ironically, it was the U.S. Secret Service that gave him the opportunity to put his plan into action. In 1992 Peter Langan was being held by police in Georgia for the robbery of a Pizza Hut with Richard Guthrie, Jr., when Secret Service agents offered him a deal. The Secret Service was seeking information on far-right militant groups, especially Richard Guthrie, Jr. - a court marshaled Navy Seals dropout and old friend of Langan's from Maryland. Langan agreed to be an informant for the Secret Service in return for his release from custody.

By 1993 Langan was set loose and set up in Ohio, where he was to cooperate with authorities in locating Guthrie. Langan, however, had other plans. He located his old friend Guthrie, and together they disappeared or "went to ether," as Langan phrased it. They rented a "safe house" in Pittsburg, Kansas. Together, along with a handful of others - Scott Stedeford, Michael Brescia, Kevin McCarthy, Andreas Strassmeir, Mark William Thomas et al. - the ARA was in action. Using cheap getaway cars and a series of humorous disguises - including masks of ex-presidents like Nixon, Carter and Clinton, construction worker hard hats, a Santa Claus suit, and even T-shirts with FBI or ATF logos - two gang members would enter a bank heavily armed, as a third waited in the getaway car. One member would vault the counter and clean out the drawers, while the other held employees and customers at bay. "No alarms no hostages!" was their standard instruction. "Stick to that and no one gets hurt!" The ARA, as part of their ritual, would leave a fake "bomb" at the bank with instructions not to activate any of the alarms after their exit. All in all, law enforcement claims that beginning with a January 25, 1994 heist in Ames, Iowa, Langan and the ARA pillaged

seventeen more banks across seven states, netting over a quarter of a million dollars. None of which has been recovered.

In Bad Company is for Langan's ARA what *The Silent Brotherhood* is for Mathews' The Order. It is thoroughly researched, comprehensive, attuned to the political context it explores, and highly detailed in its depiction of the people and events it describes. It also takes for granted, unfortunately, that militant White activism is inherently irrational criminality, an emotive acting out of de-ranked personalities. It assumes the targets of White nationalist criticism are delusional figments of hateful imaginations, with no

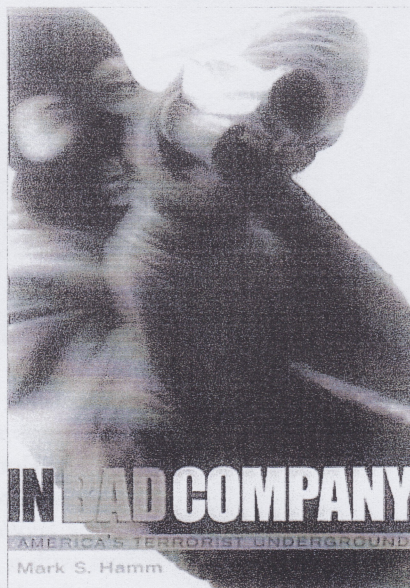
legitimate referents in the real world. It treats White activism in a way it would be unthinkable for a professional academic to treat black activism. As if the entire history of White Nationalism in America - a history as old as the country itself, existing long before, but including, the "reconstruction" era which made race interests something whites had to start consciously thinking about - were but a tale told by an idiot signifying nothing.

Despite the vast body of White Nationalist literature explicitly detailing the social-political realities murdering Whites as a race and the freedoms they founded, it is decided in advance that the entire issue really boils down to what The Frankfurt School crowd say it does: White pathology. Forget about anti-White "affirmative action" programs (no Whites need apply) and "hate crime" legislation (new and improved "White privilege" version 2.0). Ignore H1B visa abuse, a genocidal immigration policy, and a Mexican border as wide open as Nicole Brown Simpson's

neck. Dismiss as *a priori* anti-Semitism the possibility that Zionists may have sculpted these policies to serve their own racist agenda, while incrementally outlawing White history, culture, and any form of white racial community. Laugh it off as irrelevant that Zionists are the prime mover pushing America to sacrifice its blood and fortune to war against Israel's enemies. All of these issues, one must surmise, are too banal in their verifiability, too lackluster in their clarity. Far better to skirt them and instead conjecture about the secret motives and bizarre desires moving the men and women who take them seriously.

Hamm is a professor of criminology at Indiana State University, which may explain why he repeatedly underscores the demented character of the White Nationalist worldview with phrases like, "...the federal government, which **according to the ARA** is controlled by Zionists..." [Emphasis mine]. But never once does he use the same trick in reverse, i.e., address an issue from the actual perspective of the men he is chronicling, thereby subjecting readers' mainstream "commonsensical" assumptions to doubt.

Here is what I mean: We see statements like this repeatedly: "These paranoid haters saw affirmative action as an anti-White tool of the so-called 'Zionist Occupied government'...." We never once see a statement like this: "These so-called 'paranoid haters' were reacting to policies that actually are anti-White, a fact that for whatever reason continues to go unacknowledged in mainstream media discourse, the Zionist control of which is simultaneously widely



known and self-destructive to utter."

This, of course, is due to a deeper problem with the book, one that compromises the integrity and intellectual value of nearly all works in this genre. Like many similar authors Hamm refuses to entertain even as a hypothetical possibility that White resistance to dispossession may be justified. Not once is it assumed, if only for the sake of argument, that White activism may be as necessary in contemporary America as he obviously believes Jewish-led black resistance to "White oppression" was necessary in the 1960s.

It's the "good for the goose, hate for the gander" phenomenon. It is ubiquitous in post-'50s social-political literature and, sadly - for our standards once were, and should still be, much higher - it is the academic equivalent of VH1 devoting a special hour-long program to demonizing White "hate rock" without once explaining how it differs from Rap.

Failing to address such a basic and obvious challenge to the very heart of one's position would be academically unacceptable, if there were anything on the other side of that challenge besides the verboten, dismissed-in-advance question of collective white interests. What this shows is, in effect, even in the upper echelons of academia, simple observance of reality is outlawed. There is a single anti-White script and no one who deviates from it will be employed, get a book contract, or receive anything but scorn and ruin from the establishment. Truth, as always where Zionists hold power, is no defense.

As if by professional mandate, Hamm's criticisms of the criminal justice system are limited to the legitimate, but woefully inadequate, domain of class. For instance, Hamm juxtaposes Langan's arrest in 1974 with the arrest in the same year of heiress Patty Hearst: "Patty Hearst spent her time locked up in the aptly named federal prison at Pleasanton, California. Langan was processed into the...similarly well-named community of Starke. The American criminal justice system is no friend to the poor and alienated..."(72).

That may be correct as far as it goes, but it stops far short of the truth. For Langan the only significance of his lower class status was that, in newly integrated America, it subjected him to the brutal reality of race difference and conflict. Langan was locked up with and repeatedly gang-raped by prison inmates at age sixteen because of forced integration, not his economic status. American prisons did not become black-on-White sexual predation factories until they were desegregated in 1965 - just seven years before Langan would suffer the consequences - as part of the "civil rights" movement.

The grossly disproportionate non-White crime rate coupled with the liberal media's campaign to foster a sense of victimhood and anti-White hatred among minorities established the conditions making an integrated prison a veritable torture chamber for White prisoners. It *de facto* ensured that any White too poor to evade prison would be subjected to violent and sexual assaults by gangs of blacks and, more recently, Mexicans.

Despite the liberal dogma that only Whites prey on other races, the truth is as raw as a torn and bloody anus: The racial dynamic in prisons puts Whites at a tremendous disadvantage. First, Whites are often outnumbered by both blacks and Hispanics. But far more important, just as they show no racial solidarity in "the free world," Whites in prison do not band together to protect each other.

As *No Escape* reports, Hispanics sometimes rape Hispanics, and blacks sometimes rape blacks, but neither group permits anyone of another race to rape its own people. If a black tried to "turn out" a Mexican, the Mexicans would riot and try to kill him. Blacks also

defend each other from White or Hispanic rapists. It is only Whites - unless they are known members of White racist gangs who do stick together - who are on their own and can be raped with impunity. It would be hard to think of a more cruel consequence of stripping Whites of racial consciousness (Jared Taylor, "Hard Time," review of Joanne Mariner's *No Escape: Male Rape in U.S. Prisons*).

American academia not only accepts but also demands as a prerequisite for publication that authors discussing "the far right" suppress reality and adopt this entire fraudulent, ideologically anti-White framework. It not only skews the theoretical analysis of the subject matter, it shows in practice just how legitimate are the issues - and perhaps the methods - of militant White Nationalist groups like The Order and ARA.

Skirting these hard questions about race conflict in modern America, Hamm instead focuses on two sensationalistic aspects of the ARA: (1) Peter Langan's very confused sexuality and (2) his own pet theory that links the ARA to Timothy McVeigh and the infamous bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal office building in Oklahoma City.

Langan, it turns out, longed to be a woman. He repressed it for many years. He was married and had a child. Eventually, though, he confessed his desire to be a woman to his wife. Understandably, she was shocked and repulsed. They were soon separated. Langan began to actively pursue his peculiar sexual drives, until eventually he was living a full-blown double life. In between anti-ZOG raids on federal reserve banks and plotting major acts of domestic terrorism, Langan cross-dressed as a woman,

complete with wig, dress, high heels, make up, and pink polished toenails. He assumed the transgender identity of "Donna McClure" and became a regular in the transgender niche of the gay scene. Those interested in this bizarre matter may look to the book for further details.

Hamm also attempts to link the ARA to Tim McVeigh and to establish the existence of a wide, secret, criminal conspiracy behind the Oklahoma City bombing. Here, too, I'll leave the details of Hamm's arguments to his book and I'll leave it to those better versed in the subject to judge their merits. What I will comment on in this regard - and this is relevant apart from whether Hamm is correct or not - is the propaganda factor of Hamm's "necessary conspiracy" view.

From a political standpoint, Hamm's claim that a team of dedicated fanatics is necessary to complete such a task serves to discourage would-be copycats by suggesting a level of complexity that may not in fact exist. It artificially bolsters the sense of an impregnable establishment and the futile impotence of the individual by claiming that layers and layers of specialization and skill are necessary where in fact sheer audacity could surely suffice.

The Palestine freedom fighters prove this. Despite being under total martial law lockdown, they continue to take out a few Israelis here and there on a regular basis. Despite constant surveillance, checkpoints, frequent raids, racial profiling, and absolutely no inhibition on the part of either the IDF or armed civilian Jews to shoot first and tell the U.S. and UN to f*** off later, still the Palestinians find a way.

The mere existence of Hamm's book, *In Bad Company*, and so many others like it, raises a troubling question for anyone who believes America is a free nation with a free press: Why is it easier for a White man to blow up a building (or rob a quarter million bucks from a dozen banks) than it is for a White man to publish a book honestly explaining why some White men might be compelled to do such things?



The ARA gang pose in their presidents' masks before setting off for another 'job'

Reviewed by Victor Wolzek, www.vanguardnewsnetwork.com

The Right to Reply I - A Southerner hits back!

I very much enjoyed your recent *Heritage and Destiny* magazine. I found it engaging throughout, but one article by a fellow Southerner – “We are English, no one likes us, but we don’t care” by Mr. Davies – I felt needed a response.

First, as a South Carolinian whose roots go back before the War for American Independence, and who, on both sides of his family, has ancestors who fought on the Patriots side, I have more than a few thoughts on that war and its portrayal by Mel Gibson’s *Patriot* movie, which is set here in South Carolina. Although with much of what he says I do sympathize, I still don’t think that Mr. Davies is being totally candid in his article on a number of points, and one in particular is his statement of “supposedly grievous injuries” of the colonist against the Crown. The taxes leveled by the Federal government today are so laughably higher now than those by Britain then that there is no way to avoid understatement. But as to complaints of the conduct of the war on Britain’s behalf, there are some valid points of contention.

In one scene of the movie we see the British dragoons lock-up a church full of parishioners of all ages and both sexes, then burn it down, killing all inside. This is a gross overstatement, and historically inaccurate, and for whatever artistic reasons Gibson does this, it is false in reality. However, the Redcoats did burn churches, and they did kill surrendered soldiers. Anyone can visit the ruins of Sheldon Church near Beaufort today and see where the British used the church’s inside as horse stables and when finished burned it to the ground – as did our Yankee friends.

Incidentally, both these one-time enemies of my people committed what the ancient Romans themselves believed to be the unforgivable crime of attempting to incite a slave rebellion – all the worse they being another race than both foe and friend. In the battle of the Waxhaws, Tarleton, the inspiration for the movie’s villain, and his green dragoons continued killing surrendered Americans amid the white flag in what became known as “Tarleton’s Quarter” (that is, none) and a genuine rallying cry for the Patriots for the remainder of the war. The words of a surgeon present are: “Not a man was spared. For fifteen minutes after every man was prostrate they went over the ground plunging their bayonets into every one that exhibited any signs of life, and in some instances, where several had fallen one over the other, these monsters were seen to throw off on the point of the bayonet the uppermost, to come at those beneath.” This instilled a real hatred of the British among the Scotch-Irish of the area, of which Andrew Jackson – who had his own run-ins with the Redcoats – is a notable example.

I don’t like someone serving me pig-crap in a bowl and telling me it’s oyster pie. These things did happen, though not in the inflated terms of the movie. Having cleared the air let me say that was between we Europeans and if the English apologize for it – fine. If they want to simply forget about it – fine. But don’t tell me it didn’t happen because that gets me riled-up.

Further, as a man of a solid half German decent, and in an area replete with the contributions of the French Huguenots, I find it despicable what Britain did to the Afrikaaners in the Boer War, or the Gold War, as the Afrikaaners like to call it. The atrocities there were far worse than anything we suffered here, even by the Yankees, and as some of our finest examples of Northern Europeans their slaughter by the greed of the British Empire is particularly heinous, and forgiveness there would be up to them not us.

If someone does not like you, it sometimes is best to ask why. And if it is envy or some other invalid reason then you must shirk off your concerns, but if it be valid – then you must adjust in order to eliminate this dislike.

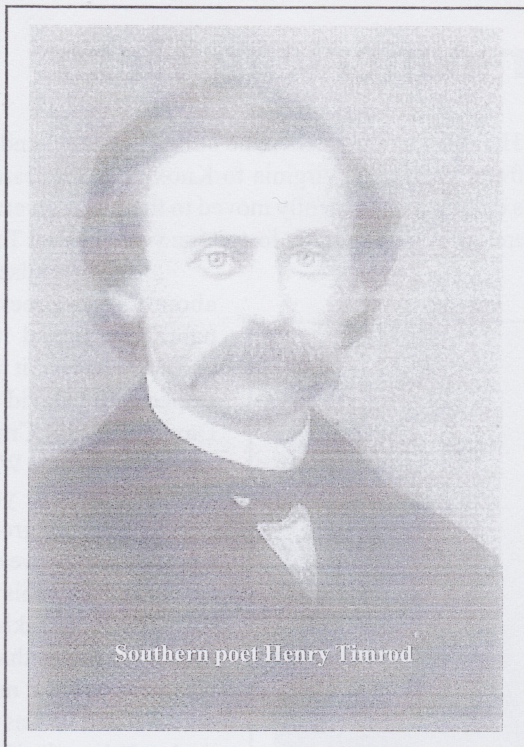
I am half English, as my last name indicates, and quite proud of it, and I watch not with satisfaction but with grave concern the inundation of the mother country by third-world immigrants. I would fight today beside my English brothers to help take back their country, and this is why I support *Heritage and Destiny*. But this in no way condones some of Great Britain’s past actions, anymore than those of America for that matter. I do agree with Mr. Davies’ assertions as to the alien media’s constant deprecations of the South and England and Europeans in general. And whatever comes out of Hebrewood I take with a grain of salt, if at all. I stand solidly behind the true English in their mutual fight for survival. But we always must be honest with each other.

As to the Celtic-South theory, I don’t believe in defending another man’s thesis any more than raking his front yard, but having read the *Cracker Culture*, I don’t think that Mr. Davies has grasped it accurately. It’s been a while but I recall that the research conducted was from newspapers and periodicals and was based on names. The author refers to Protestant Irish and not the Catholic variety. The Scotch-Irish, as they are called here, are from Ulster and did flood the Carolina back-country via Pennsylvania, and did make major contributions to Southern culture because of their numbers (one of which is constantly provoking the Indians with poor treatment, unlike the Germans). Calhoun, Jackson of the same Waxhaws as above are examples of great men that they gave us.

The Catholic variety later flooded the back-country too, and everywhere else, in the form of Sherman’s pillaging army. They were major numbers in the Army of the Potomac also (German Catholics were another group over represented). The movie *Gangs of New York* correctly showed their recruitment right off the boat. The Irish-Catholic families like Daley and Kennedy and even our own Riley here in Charleston have schemed using the Negro to lord it over the indigenous WASP populations. To them I am less disposed to forgive and forget – mainly because they are still up to their old tricks as I write this. (One can only guess at all the money channeled to the IRA from certain groups and a specific bar in Charleston, as well as how much voting fraud they have committed).



The ‘nasty’ English officer Colonel William Tavington as played by Jason Isaacs in *The Patriot*



Southern poet Henry Timrod

ted.) the Irish-Catholics are fond of calling themselves "the niggers of Europe". Who am I to argue? But even after all that they have done and continue to do – I would fight beside them against the Mongol hordes, if not against my Ulsterman cousins.

Though the English population did sympathize with the South, the Liberal Party government, despite words, at the time did not. Napoleon III continuously exhorted England to jointly recognize the Confederate States as a sovereign country, but to no avail. Great Britain also made a hefty sum in war trade with the South, while importing grain from the North and would not have wanted to disturb this on something so flimsy as ideals. Had Germany been united at the time, I believe that the whole story would have had a much happier ending...

I believe that the average Englishman still sympathizes with the South today, and as with the Copperhead of the north, I am grateful to them. The article that Mr. Davies quotes at length hailing our wonderful poet Henry Timrod is gratifying. His "Ode" to the Confederate dead in Magnolia cemetery is one of the finest poems in the English language – and as a poet myself I feel qualified to say this.

Finally, as the new Chairman of the Southern Party here in South Carolina, let me assure Mr. Davies and the rest of my fellow *Heritage and Destiny* subscribers, that I am in complete sympathy with my folk, here and abroad, and will defend them against their enemies as best I may. I am not a weak-kneed gentleman and believe in always following the truth no matter how inconvenient. We must put all the cards on the table and agree to watch each other's back, even if some may not deserve it – and that includes some of the more Politically Correct Southern Nationalists, that soon enough will find their way to where we are. Have patience.

Gary Banks, Chairman of the Southern Party of South Carolina

Editor's note: Readers can contact the Southern Party of South Carolina by writing to Ms. Becky Barbour, 36 Middleton Oaks Road, Charleston, SC 29414

The Right to Reply II Understanding Yockey

I would like to respond to Martin Kerr's article/review in the Winter 2003 issue of *Heritage and Destiny*, on the new edition of the book *Imperium*. Mr. Kerr writes: "I have read and understood *Imperium*." I think that statement borders on egoism. I, in fact, do not believe he did/does understand what Yockey wrote.

What Yockey wrote was based upon 'spiritual necessity' as he said, not upon the arcane tendentious tentacles of Materialism, which as an atheist Martin Kerr indeed, well 'understood'. Yockey, on the other hand, spoke of a 'Higher Destiny'. He also rather thoroughly destroyed the theory of evolution, a favourite of the materialists and the 'laboratory-thinkers' as Yockey called them.

I am sure Martin Kerr will disagree, but I hope he will not see it as a personal attack. I wish his review had centred more on the work and less his own dislike of Willis Carto and his approbation of little men like Mark Weber and Ted O'Keefe. There are small men and then there are giants, however displeased we may be with them. There would be no I.H.R. and Noontide Press without Carto, and certainly no Weber and O'Keefe.

I might add that David Duke's new book *Jewish Supremacism* is now being published in hardback and may be ordered from *The Barnes Review*, another regular revisionist publication created by Carto that is doing good while I.H.R. goes downhill.

I am not a Willis Carto fan, however, I do think if he is to be attacked by small men, then *Heritage and Destiny* ought to at least invite him to respond. And I do feel Carto's introduction was better than Martin Kerr's "review" of it.

What men like Martin Kerr and others, presumably the 'movers and shakers' of the non-movement, have failed miserably to understand is the spiritual necessity of faith and church. Here are some interesting quotes.

"The cornerstone of any society is faith, and the practice of that faith requires a church. Once a man believes his fight is for God and country, he becomes invincible. It's impossible to limit what he can accomplish if he believes his quest is righteous and his death a martyrdom." **The Silent Brotherhood (Free Press)**

"Lenin understood very well the influence of religion on the masses. In an address to American Communists, he told them to infiltrate the seminaries for, he said, whoever controls the churches controls the people." **Impact magazine, South Africa**

"Man does not kill like a tiger, for food to eat, he kills because of spiritual necessity, only something spiritual can bring masses onto the battlefield." **Imperium (Noontide Press)**

The only far reaching, permanent and growing influence, racially speaking, that I have seen on our people has been the Christian Identity belief. It is a hot brand on the mind which cannot be removed and constantly reaches out to proselytize and make racial converts of others. I might add that there is right, left and middle ground in the religion. However it is still a racist belief system all the way.

Tarry O'Neil, Washington Grove, Maryland

Davie Crockett - An Ulster-American Hero

One of America's most famous Scotch-Irish sons is David Crockett, hero of the Alamo. However, there are few other American historical figures about whom less is known. There are many serious misconceptions and lack of accurate knowledge on Davie – not Davy mind you - Crockett: Indian fighter, frontiersmen, State legislature, U.S. Congressman and real American Patriot.

Davie's ancestors were Ulster-Scots Presbyterians who had emigrated from counties Tyrone and Donegal. The family had (originally) been French Protestant Huguenots, taking the name Crocketagne in the 17th century and they moved to Ireland via England and Scotland during the Plantation years. The Crockett's settled in the region around the present-day towns of Castlederg (County Tyrone) and Donegal and several were involved in the Siege of Londonderry in 1688-89, defending the Protestant cause. They married into the Stewarts of Donegal, when one of the first Crocketts to reach America's shores in the early 18th century, Joseph Louis, married Sarah Stewart.

David was a great, grandson of William Crockett, a brother of Joseph Louis Crockett, and the family settled temporarily in Pennsylvania and Maryland about the mid-18th century, before moving on to the Carolinas and Tennessee. Davie was born on August 17th, 1786, in a crudely built cabin on the banks of the Nolichucky River, near the mouth of Limestone Creek in Limestone, Tennessee, fifteen miles north of Greenville. He was the fifth son and the fifth of nine children of Rebecca Hawkins and John Crockett.

John Crockett was the son of an Ulster immigrant, although the exact origin of his birth is somewhat cloudy, with some historians saying he was born either before leaving Ulster, aboard ship on the way over to America, or in Maryland. Regardless, it is fairly certain that the Crockett migration continued from Maryland into Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and eventually on out to Texas. John served under Colonel Isaac Shelby at the battle of Kings Mountain. By 1783, he was in Greene County Tennessee, which tax records clearly indicate. Not long after his move Davie was born and the family moved to Cove Creek where he began a gristmill. Around 1794, the mill was washed away in a flood and John then moved his

family to Hamblen County, where he built a log cabin and tavern on the road from Abingdon, Virginia to Knoxville, Tennessee. Young Davie was eight when his family moved to the cabin-tavern. In all he would spend more than half his forty-nine years in East Tennessee.

The first misconception about Davie Crockett is his name. He signed it "Davie" and later changed it to the more respectable "David". So, it is Davie or David Crockett, not Davy. Contrary to Walt Disney and Hollywood, young Mr. Crockett did not grow up with a broad blade between his teeth and a flintlock in his hands. He didn't wear coonskin caps and he wasn't larger than life. He was, however, a man of the wild frontier, he was very practical and blessed with native intelligence, determined and fearless.

Crockett the frontiersman was also a great hunter in his early days in Tennessee. As a lad, according to Tennessee historian Stanley Folmsbee – "he grew like a big tree, tall, strong and handsome." He was hired out to drive cattle from Tennessee to Virginia, and later took up farming jobs to help relieve his father of debt. By the time he was sixteen, Davie was more than six-feet tall, a strapping youth for his age. He worked hard, and saved money to buy clothes first and then a rifle, with which he became an astounding marksman. He won nearly every shooting contest around. The rifle became known as the first "Old Betsy."

Davie called his rifle a "capital" piece. In fact, Crockett named many of his

later rifles after his sister, Betsy, as well, so there was more than one "Old Betsy", and had it not been for his first Old Betsy, Tennessee's most endearing and enduring of characters may not have married Polly Finley of Jefferson County. He had just been jilted by Margaret Elder, to whom he was first betrothed. And as everyone around knew, Davie loved, well, maybe too hard.

"For though I have heard people talk about hard loving, yet I reckon no poor devil in this world was ever cursed with such hard love as mine has always been when it came on me," he writes in his autobiography, *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett of the State of Tennessee*.

However, the wedding with Margaret Elder was called off after Davie joined his buddies at a shooting match where muskets mixed with mash. Davie, history has recorded, stayed with the boys for two



Davie Crockett (born 1786-Tennessee; died 1836- Texas)

days, gallivanting, gambling and guzzling. By the time he decided to mosey over to his beloved's home, her family had come to the conclusion that poor Margaret could do far better than a poor frontier boy who couldn't be trusted to show up for his own wedding on time and called the whole thing off.

Davie wrote in his autobiography of the failed wedding; "This was as sudden to me as a clap of thunder on a bright sunshiny day. It was a capstone of all the afflictions I have ever met with; and it seemed to me it was more than any human creature could endure. It struck me perfectly speechless for some time and made me feel so weak that I thought I should sink down." He continued; "And it was the worst kind of sickness – a sickness of the heart and all the tender parts produced by disappointed love."

However, Davie soon got over Margaret Elder, he picked up his rifle Old Betsy once more and 'went a-huntin', which was a romantic signal that he had done with their affair. After finding himself once more, he started courting Mary (Polly) Finley, herself born of Scotch-Irish immigrants, who lived near Long Creek in Jefferson County at Finley's Gap. They had not known each other long before Polly said yes to the charismatic and convincing Crockett. Not to let time, or Polly slip away, Davie hurried off to put together a marriage bond, which required the signature of a responsible property owner. Finley Gap farmer Thomas Doggett put up the \$1250 Davie needed.

On that certificate, which resides today in the Jefferson County Courthouse in Dandridge, Tennessee, Crockett signed his name, "Davie," thus putting to rest some of the other spellings that became popular in books and movies about this American hero. He later signed his name, "David," but he had entered politics by this time and it is presumed he needed the window dressing of a respectable spelling to go along with his new position within the community.

Just prior to the wedding with Polly and pressed hard for cash needed to begin their new life, Davie decided to sell Old Betsy and use the money to buy a horse, with which he would start farming. Eventually the first Old Betsy wound up in the Tennessee History Museum in Knoxville and is on display there today. But the circuitous history of the first Old Betsy is another story.

So, in 1806, just after his twentieth birthday, Davie married the pretty Polly Finley and began another phase of his life. Almost

immediately after the wedding, Davie and Polly moved to an area near the Duck River in Lincoln County, Tennessee. They were to go through a series of many more moves and never really got settled anywhere. Davie was pressed into duty to battle frontier Indians with the Tennessee Militia and he became commander of a battalion in 1813 during the Creek Indian War of 1813-14.

Polly died in 1815 and soon after Davie married Elizabeth Patton, a widow with two children. Two years after the marriage they moved to Lawrence County, roughly in the middle of Tennessee. Here Davie became David as he became a political figure in the county. He even helped to lay out the county and was instrumental in making the town of Lawrenceburg the county seat.

Lawrence County and Lawrenceburg actually launched David Crockett's early political career. He was first elected as a county commissioner and justice of the peace. He owned a gristmill and a distillery and was promoted to colonel of the Tennessee Militia regiment, which gave him the military title he carried for the rest of his life.

He was elected a member of the Tennessee legislature in 1821-22 and again in 1823-24. The people of Tennessee also sent him to the 20th U.S. Congress to serve from 1827-1829, the 21st Congress from 1829-31 and again, in the 23rd Congress from 1833-35. This achievement alone was not bad for a lad who had less than six months schooling. Astounding really, when you con-

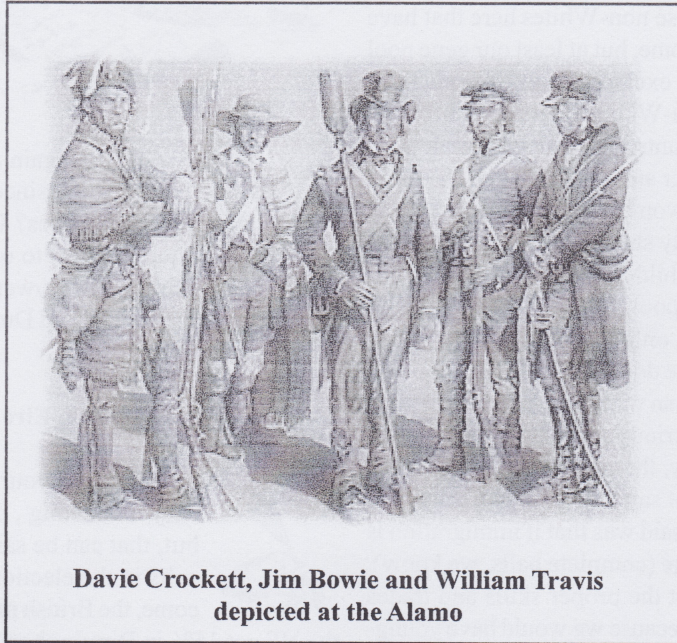
sider his humble beginnings.

All his life, Crockett helped spread the image of a man as large as the frontier, so it was probably only natural that myths would grow up about him. He became known as the man able to "whip his weight in wildcats; leap the Mississippi River; mount a rainbow and slide off into eternity and back at pleasure." There is no doubt but the lad from Limestone also contributed to this outlandish myth making. He reveled in his popularity and loved to joke about his prowess in the ways of the frontier. But, David Crockett was also serious about his family, his State and his Nation – the USA –, which is why he ended up at the Alamo.

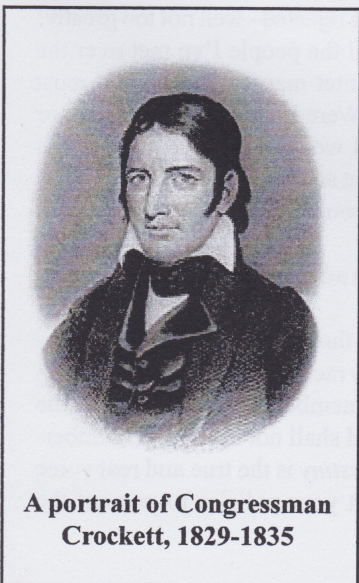
Of course thanks to Hollywood and John Wayne, Davie Crockett is best known as one of the one hundred and eighty nine Texas-American who was killed at the Alamo, in Texas in 1836, after an eleven day battle against the Mexican army led by Santa Anna. Crockett was one of the last to fall at the Alamo, which was but one battle in this racial war with the Mexicans for the control of Texas. European-Americans were later to win the war, even though they lost the Alamo. Did Crockett, Bowie, Travis and over one hundred and eighty other White men die in vain at the Alamo? The answer can found looking around the site of the battleground today.

"Be always sure you're right. Then go ahead," he once said in the Tennessee legislature. It was a phrase Davie Crockett lived by all of his life as he waded through the frontier and then strolled into U.S. history, forever a true Ulster-American hero and a man shaped by the era in which he lived.

Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire



**Davie Crockett, Jim Bowie and William Travis
depicted at the Alamo**



**A portrait of Congressman
Crockett, 1829-1835**

Letters From Readers



Sir - Thank you for H&D. I am writing this in connection with a single sheet insert about one of our candidates, Ivan Duxbury, because you seem to be confused about what racial nationalism is all about and the practical policies involved in bringing about a nationalist government. Let's get one thing clear - we oppose race mixing because of the damage it does to our gene pool. If women who went with blacks, for instance, were simply to disappear off the face of the earth, or be transported to Africa with their boyfriends, there would be no race problem relating to race mixing. Sure, you'd still have those non-Whites here that have not mixed and they would still be unwelcome, but at least our gene pool would be intact. Nick Griffin's statement excluding some people from the BNP is aimed at those living with non-Whites (married or not) and those with mixed race children in this country (the classic female with one or two mixed race children around her ankle). The fact is that Ivan no longer has any association with this woman and is divorced (or in the final stages of such). Most importantly she is back in Kenya along with their only child. That means that child will not be entering our gene pool, but that of the Kenyan gene pool. Given that there are no implications for our gene pool here, the only possible thing you can object to is the distastefulness of it. Where does it end? What about the man who once 'shagged' a black, or the man who once kissed one? I am not being facetious here - I'm making a serious point. Who's to say that one thing did not lead to another? Lastly, the paper you photocopied misquoted Ivan on two points. He did not say that he didn't believe in legislation to stop immigration. What he said was that if immigration is being justified because of a skills shortage (complete balls, we know), then if our youngsters were being taught the proper skills and trades necessary, we wouldn't need legislation because we would have youngsters with those skills and those trades. Finally, he did not say he didn't regret his marriage. He's in the final stage of a divorce after all. He was accompanied by two people, including our Lancashire press officer, who can confirm both these latter points.

Yours sincerely,

Tony Lecomber, Woodford Green, Essex



Sir - Please do not send any more of this offensive Nazi rubbish in *Heritage and Destiny* to this address. We have not requested it and if we receive any more we will consult the police. You should be ashamed of yourself for being a traitor to Britain. Your American associates should keep out of British politics.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Mills, York BNP, P.O. Box 16, York, YO61 3YH



Sir - I was thrilled to receive the new issue of *Heritage and Destiny*. It was well worth the wait! Certainly this is one of the finest racial nationalist publications currently available. As an American I particularly like the inclusion of articles relevant to our struggle here in the States. I eagerly anticipate continuing installments of Martin Kerr's history of the racial nationalist movement here in the States. Please find enclosed a cheque for \$48.00, half of which I would like to extend my current subscription for another six issues and half of which I would like as many extra copies of the current issue as it will afford. I want to get this one out to a number of my friends. Thanks again for all of your great work!

Folkish regards,

Russ Condon, Van Nuys, California



Sir - Hello again and thanks for the magazine, it's been a while since I heard from you. Do you have any back issues? We keep hearing about Tolkien, of more interest to our people would be the works of Robert E. Howard (i.e. Conan), Mervyn Peake (Gormenghast trilogy), Lord Dunsany, M.P. Sheil, Richard Allenn (Skinhead books) etc.

14 words,

Thomas Cooney, Dublin, Eire



Sir - I found your magazine *Heritage and Destiny* very interesting, don't agree on all the things in it, but, that can be said about any magazine. Good results in the elections, I did not think the day would come, the British may have a backbone after all. Even the NF got 15% in Birmingham, and the Black Country area had so many ready to fall to the BNP that next year if they don't mess up they could well get six to eight more seats. Things are looking good, but can it go on?

Yours race and nation

Bob Jones, Birmingham, England



Sir - I am sending off my subscription for *Heritage and Destiny* to your Ashburn, Virginia address. I appreciate finding out the BNP's new position on race. I never thought Nick Griffin would do this. I will soon be sending you an article on Christian Identity.

I shall not feel overly offended if it is rejected - well not too greatly! Mark, may I say something? Of all the people I've met over the years in the Movement, and I've met many - you are the most trustworthy person I've ever met. Were I in a firefight in Nam or some back street shit hole in DC, I would choose to have you at my back. I know you would not "cut and run". If Yahweh (God) is ever willing, I should like to visit you in England.

For you and yours,

Tarry O'Neil, Deutschcer Volksbund, Maryland



Sir - Thank you for the latest magazine, it makes great reading. The new race policy of the BNP is sickening. I have been a member for many years. If the policy stays the same I shall not renew my membership. *Heritage and Destiny* is the true and real voice of Nationalism and I fully support your policies to prevent the destruction of the White Race.

Yours Sincerely,

Walter Stafford, Ontario, Canada



Sir - In reply to the letter from Roy Craig, in the last issue of *Heritage and Destiny*, the Front Nationale (FN) in France, have never ever been a racial Nationalist party. They are a very right wing conservative party, who have some racist members. The BNP on the other hand has up until very recently always been a racial-nationalist party, with a few non-racist members. That is why nobody blinks an eye at Bruno Gollnisch's Japanese wife or the FN's Negro members. However, the BNP's Muslim candidate in Sunderland, its candidate with an African wife and child in Clitheroe as well as poor old Charlie Bickerstaffe in Barrow with his black son-in-law and grandchildren, have caused shock horror and dismay in the BNP ranks, with the majority of activists here in Scotland quitting. Its all very sad.

Yours for race and nation,

Terry MacDonald, Dundee, Scotland



Sir - As one who has been a member of the National Front (unbroken) since its formation, I can testify to the harm that homosexuals have done to the party. The split over Martin Webster's homosexuality was the worst ever in the NF's history. Members who just shrugged off the Nazi smears were disgusted at the queer revelations. As a provincial member, out in the sticks, I knew nothing of the queer rumours and at first would not believe them. Homosexuals cause trouble in any organization on top of the feelings of revulsion they give to normal people. As a local organizer I put forward resolutions, several times, to ban homosexuals from the NF. These were presumably binned by the then chairman Ian Anderson, as they never made it to the agenda of any NF AGMs. Not until Anderson left to form the National Democrats and John McAuley took over as chairman of the NF was my resolution allowed to be put before the NF membership. This resolution barring homos and drug abusers from the party was passed unanimously. This is now party policy and a condition of membership. Another condition of membership is that members and their spouses or partners must be of white stock. As far as I am aware the NF is the only political party which states in writing to potential members who are acceptable as members. We are committed to retaining our founding principles, not for us the path taken by others to short term, imagined gain. The NF stands fast as a beacon of hope to the white peoples of Britain. Not for nothing do we stand by the principle of Race and Nation.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Holmes, NF Chairman, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk



Sir - Thank You! I'm really glad that your back in England. This is a horrible place to be right now. Ches is living in hell. They have him with all the psycho inmates. They crap all over themselves, smear it all over them, eat it, etc. They pee in the floor! It smells so bad when I go to visit him. Of course we have to visit between glass. He can't hold his babies. Ches is a very strong man and he will always honor his race, but the hell he has to go through is horrible. I miss him so much! Our defense fund is at a stand still. I haven't received any check or anything for the last two days. I have about \$6,000 right now and that's not even hitting the half way mark so far. Please encourage everyone you know to help with this fund, PLEASE! I have no way of coming up with any of it myself. I'm having a hard enough time trying to keep our home finances together. I hate to poor mouth, I'm just having a hard time dealing with all of this. It is so hard not having Ches here to help with everything. Ches is on the phone now - He wants me to tell you that he sends his racial regards and that he's glad your on your home soil. He thinks of you quite often and was hoping that you were doing well. Please keep your family safe. I thought that

I was doing everything by the letter of the law. I was set up by a man that I called my friend, do not make the same mistake. Take care and keep in touch! Write me sometime! Here is Chester's mailing address: **Chester J. Doles # 030000881, C/O ACDC, 254 Peachtree Street sw, Atlanta, GA 30533**

It was great hearing from you Mark. I hope that you and your beautiful wife have a happy life together. Make only happy memories, you'll never know when that's all you have to look back on. It's not a fun place to be.

With Love and Friendship,

Teresa Doles, Georgia



Sir - Will you/can you come back to the US to visit? We want to thank you for all the courtesies and assistance you gave Millie at the AFBNP meetings. I would be glad to help you proofread *Heritage and Destiny*. I used to do this routinely on past jobs. I still am not familiar with complex procedures for downloading files. I could do html downloading (said tongue-in-cheek), I could read it on the screen and send email answers, or we could do faxing or snail mail. If you would assign a topic and mention the resource material that could be researched, I would be happy to try my hand at writing articles for *Heritage and Destiny*. On the BNP matter, we're confused - Nick Griffin is talking against race mixing for BNP candidates, but is tolerating it. We're against any compromising of basic principles. The local Cof CC Chapter is too milquetoasty and cowardly to suit us. They've made no efforts to become activists like the other chapters, and are content to engage in academic discourse to no apparent purpose. They are making no efforts to find an "American" venue in which to hold meetings. We've missed two successive meetings, but will attend meetings in the future, if only to be with people of like mind.

Yours sincerely,

Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland



Sir - Most people know very little about Northern Ireland whether it be its politics or its history. So please find enclosed a book called *A Taste of Old Comber*. Although the book is about the history of Comber in County Down it can also be described as a mini-history of Northern Ireland / Ulster. I've suggested in the book a few items of interest. Hoping the book may prove of use to you -

Yours faithfully,

James Annett, Comber, County Down



Sir - If Caroline McGregor from Michigan should read this, her friend Alan Gould from London, England would very much like to hear from her. He has had mail returned from both Seattle and Michigan and would like to get back in touch. Same address and phone number as before. Please include e-mail address also. Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Gould, Walthamstow, London



Burnley's voters were unaffected by the 'nazi' scare tactics - in the third by-election on November 29th the BNP again scored 19%!

Further evidence can be observed in the results of other Nationalist parties - survivors from old NF splits in the 1980's and the new BNP splits since 1999. For more than a decade the NF has been a much smaller organization, but from a tiny base its results have improved at a similar rate to those of the BNP - and for the same reasons, namely the increasing racial consciousness of many British voters and their disillusionment with mainstream politics.

In Kingstanding ward, Birmingham, the one area where the NF contested the same ward in 2002 and 2003, their vote improved from 8.7% to 14.9%, compared to a parallel BNP increase elsewhere in Birmingham from 7.3% to 15.3%. The similarity is very striking - especially when you bear in mind the vast difference in resources and media publicity. Elsewhere the NF took 14.3% and 11.4% in two Newcastle wards - a city where the BNP took 15%, 8.1% and 7.2%.

Admittedly the NF was crushed by the BNP when machinations by the BNP leadership forced a split nationalist vote in Oldham and Sunderland, but this is scarcely surprising. Most pro-White voters in these two areas could see little difference between the two parties, so they supported the one with the higher media profile and better chance of winning - the BNP.

Outside the BNP the best Nationalist performance in 2003 was by the Freedom Party, for whom Nick Griffin's former deputy Sharron Edwards won a council seat in Wombourne, Staffordshire, with more than 40% of the vote. The FP came a strong second to Labour with 26.4% in Tipton Green ward in Sandwell, comfortably beating the BNP who polled 12.8%, while the positions were reversed in Princes End ward, with the FP only polling 6.6% to the BNP's 37%, which got its candidate John Salvage elected. The FP also ran in Little Bowdon ward in Market Harborough, Leicestershire polling 6.1%.

Finally in Northaw and Cuffey ward in Welwyn and Hatfield in Hertfordshire, former NF activist Brent Cheetham was elected councillor for Third Way, the movement founded by former NF leader Patrick Harrington, with 298 votes - 22%.

The next year will be crucial, as in 2004 there are several key areas, including Oldham, which will be having full council elections due to boundary changes. Each voter - as in Burnley 2002 - will have three votes rather than one. The BNP could also be up against the White Nationalist Party who are now a registered political party and are planning on fielding candidates in northern England too.

We know in advance that this will present great opportunities - but of course so do our opponents! They are already talking about the introduction of all postal ballots in an effort to boost turnout. The practical effect of this could be seen in Sunderland this year. In the key target ward of Town End Farm the BNP vote increased from 381 to 878, but because of the huge increase in turnout this brought them hardly any closer to victory: the BNP's percentage only increased from 28% to 30%!

Another trick to boost turnout will be the almost certain postponement of next year's May council elections so that they coincide with the European parliamentary elections in June.

If the BNP fail to win a seat in Oldham next year, disillusionment could set in not only among members but among a large section of white working class voters. The cry of "all parties are the same" could begin to include the BNP. A historic opportunity will have been lost.

The ideal approach would be a politics grounded on firm racial nationalist principles, but presented in a rational and professional manner. This shouldn't be too difficult - let's not forget our biggest advantage is that we are telling voters the truth! We have nothing to be ashamed of - why not get that message out?

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England

British Nationalist historical electoral highlights:

1937 - Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists wins 23% in Bethnal Green, 19% in Stepney, and 14% in Shoreditch in the London elections.

1963 - Original British National Party wins 27.5% in Southall, London, council election.

1964 - BNP's John Bean takes 9.1% at Southall, London in the General Election.

1970 - National Front fight 10 parliamentary seats in the general election. In 13 of the 15 Huddersfield wards, they take 10.5%.

1973 - NF's Martin Walker polls 4,789 votes - 16.02% - at parliamentary by-election in West Bromwich.

1973 - Ten NF local election candidates score over 20%; 25.6% in Blackburn, 26% in Leicester, 24.9% in Staines, 22% in Nottingham.

1974 - NF's Mike Lobb wins 11.5% at Newham parliamentary by-election; at the local elections the NF takes 29% in Newham's Canning Town ward.

1976 - NF contests all 16 wards in Leicester, averaging 16.6% with highest vote of 27.5%; other good results include 21.3% in Bradford, 17.6% in Sandwell, 20.7% in Wolverhampton.

1976 - National Party (a split from the NF) wins two seats in Blackburn, where its eight candidates average almost 40%.

1977 - NF fights 91 of the 92 seats on the Greater London Council, winning 120,000 votes; best share of the vote is 17.8% in the East London borough of Tower Hamlets.

1992 - BNP candidate Barry Osborne wins 20% at a council by-election in Tower Hamlets; Third Way candidate Graham Williamson wins over 20% in East London borough of Havering.

1993 - The first BNP councillor, Derek Beackon, elected at a by-election in Millwall ward, Tower Hamlets with 33%.

1994 - BNP polls 34% in Newham and Derek Beackon increases his vote while losing his council seat; John Tyndall saves the first BNP deposit with 9% at the Dagenham parliamentary by-election.

1995 - *Heritage and Destiny* editor Mark Cotterill polls 411 votes (over 14%) in Tormohun ward in Torbay.

1997 - BNP contests a record 56 parliamentary seats in the general election, saving three deposits in East London and Yorkshire.

1999 - BNP stands candidates in every English region (and Scotland) in the elections for the European parliament.

2000 - BNP's Mike Newland gains almost 80,000 votes in the first London mayoral election; elsewhere BNP candidates take 23.6% in Sandwell, 21% in Burnley and 16% in Dudley.

2001 - BNP contests 34 parliamentary seats in the general election, saving five deposits. Nick Griffin polls a record 16.4% in Oldham.

2002 - Robin Evans gains a council seat on Blackburn council - the BNP's second ever by-election win.

2003 - Adrian Marsden wins a by-election in Halifax with only 29% of the vote, the BNP's first council seat in Yorkshire.